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YORK MSA
WILLIAMSPORT MSA
STATE COLLEGE MSA
SHARON MSA
SCRANTON - WILKES-BARRE MSA
READING MSA
PITTSBURGH PMSA
PHILADELPHIA PMSA
LANCASTER MSA
JOHNSTOWN MSA
HARRISBURG-LEBANON-CARLISLE MSA
ERIE MSA
BEAVER COUNTY PMSA
ALTOONA MSA
ALLENTOWN BETHLEHEM MSA

PENNSYLVANIA'S LABOR FORCE

.... A Monthly Statistical Analysis

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Highlights

- After providing an unprecedented number of summer jobs, employment in Pennsylvania, as measured by the Current Population Survey (CPS), returned to late spring levels in October.
- The rate of unemployment rose by 0.1 percentage point to 5.5 percent due to a decline of 108,000 in the labor force.
- At 5,111,200, Pennsylvania's total nonagricultural employment set a record in October. The top six months for nonagricultural employment have all occurred during the May-to-October period of 1988.
- Weeks claimed dropped by 23 percent from August to September. The initial claims total has not been lower since October 1969.
- Unemployment rates in most areas returned to expected levels in September, following unusually low rates that were reported for August.

October 1988 DATA ISSUED: November 1988

LABOR MARKET INFORMATION

Commonwealth of Pennsylvania

Robert P. Casey, Governor

Department of Labor and Industry Bureau of Research and Statistics

COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA

DEPARTMENT OF LABOR AND INDUSTRY

BUREAU OF RESEARCH AND STATISTICS

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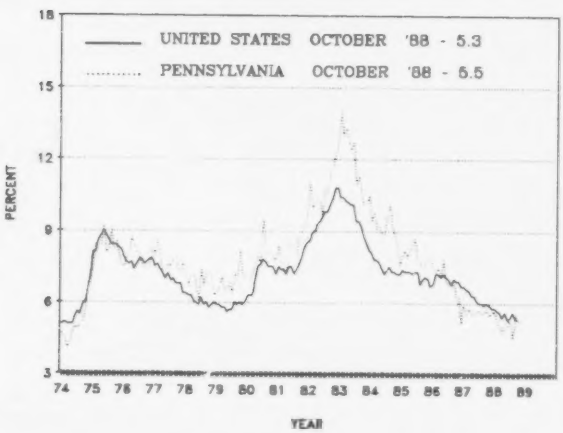
CURRENT LABOR FORCE SITUATION

EMPLOYMENT RECEDES TO LATE SPRING LEVELS

Pennsylvania's labor force settled back in October. After providing an unprecedented number of temporary summer jobs, statewide employment receded back toward late spring levels.

Data made available today through the Current Population Survey (CPS) of households and released by the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS), show October seasonally adjusted employment in Pennsylvania at 5,394,000, down 106,000 from September. This returned employment close to the level held in May, just prior to the summer bulge. Employment gains during June, July and August were more than double the normal expected increase in summer jobs, demonstrating the strength of Pennsylvania's economy and its ability to absorb workers needing jobs.

UNITED STATES & PENNSYLVANIA
UNEMPLOYMENT RATES
(SEASONALLY ADJUSTED)



Since the October employment loss represents a voluntary exit of workers from summer jobs, unemployment in the state was not pushed higher. In fact, seasonally adjusted unemployment edged down 2,000 to a level of 313,000 in October. The seasonally adjusted rate of unemployment moved up one notch to 5.5 percent in October from 5.4 percent the prior month, reflecting the sizeable decline in employment and the labor force which is the base used in calculating the rate.

Unemployment, not adjusted for seasonality, was 292,000 in October, down 4,000 since September. The unadjusted rate of unemployment was unchanged at 5.1 percent.

Employment, not seasonally adjusted, was 5,478,000 in October, down 71,000 since September. The exit from the labor force, described above, is more apparent when comparing this 71,000 decline with preliminary results from the Pa. Dept. of Labor and Industry survey of employers which showed a 32,500 gain in October. The employer survey typically does not reflect the sizeable run-up in temporary summer jobs. Instead, employer survey data have shown more subdued monthly increases, moving steadily to a new all-time high of 5,111,200 in October.

TABLE 1
TOTAL CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE
EMPLOYMENT AND UNEMPLOYMENT
IN PENNSYLVANIA
(All persons in thousands)

RESIDENT DATA	OCT. 1988	SEPT. 1988	OCT. 1987	NET CHANGE FROM SEPT. 1988	NET CHANGE FROM OCT. 1987
SEASONALLY ADJUSTED DATA					
Civilian Labor Force	5,707	5,815	5,734	-108	-27
Employment	5,394	5,500	5,403	-106	-9
Unemployment	313	315	331	-2	-18
Rate of Unemployment (%)	5.5	5.4	5.8	0.1	-0.3
UNADJUSTED DATA					
Civilian Labor Force	5,770	5,845	5,797	-75	-27
Employment	5,478	5,549	5,489	-71	-11
Unemployment	292	296	308	-4	-16
Rate of Unemployment (%)	5.1	5.1	5.3	0.0	-0.2

TABLE 2
NONAGRICULTURAL WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT
(Not seasonally adjusted, number in thousands)

ESTABLISHMENT DATA	OCT. 1988 AP/	SEPT. 1988 P/	AUG. 1988	SEPT. 1987	NET CHANGE TO SEPT. 1988 FROM: AUG. 1988	SEPT. 1987
NONAG. WAGE AND SALARY	5,111.2	5,078.7	5,063.3	4,965.4	15.4	113.3
---MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES	1,052.3	1,055.3	1,055.5	1,050.3	-0.2	5.0
DURABLE GOODS INDUSTRIES	601.9	6,02.8	6,02.8	5,95.7	0.0	7.1
LUMBER AND WOOD PRODUCTS		31.6	32.0	30.7	-0.4	0.9
FURNITURE AND FIXTURES		21.7	21.6	21.9	0.1	-0.2
STONE, CLAY, AND GLASS PRODUCTS		48.5	48.9	47.8	-0.4	0.7
PRIMARY METAL INDUSTRIES		93.0	93.2	89.4	-0.2	3.6
FABRICATED METAL PRODUCTS		93.2	93.2	93.1	0.0	0.1
MACHINERY, EXCEPT ELECTRICAL		109.1	108.4	104.4	0.7	4.7
ELECTRIC & ELECTRONIC EQUIPMENT		92.3	92.0	92.4	0.3	-0.1
TRANSPORTATION EQUIPMENT		59.3	58.9	61.1	0.4	-1.8
INSTRUMENTS AND RELATED PRODUCTS		33.8	34.1	34.3	-0.3	-0.5
MISCELLANEOUS MANUFACTURES		20.3	20.5	20.6	-0.2	-0.3
NONDURABLE GOODS INDUSTRIES	450.4	452.5	452.7	454.6	-0.2	-2.1
FOOD AND KINDRED PRODUCTS		92.5	92.1	92.7	0.4	-0.2
TOBACCO MANUFACTURES		1.3	1.2	1.3	0.1	0.0
TEXTILE MILL PRODUCTS		30.7	30.7	31.6	0.0	-0.9
APPAREL AND OTHER TEXTILE PRODS.		82.4	81.8	85.6	0.6	-3.2
PAPER AND ALLIED PRODUCTS		41.1	41.5	41.4	-0.4	-0.3
PRINTING AND PUBLISHING		81.4	81.7	81.1	-0.3	0.3
CHEMICALS AND ALLIED PRODUCTS		60.7	61.0	59.2	-0.3	1.5
PETROLEUM AND COAL PRODUCTS		10.4	10.6	10.7	-0.2	-0.3
RUBBER AND PLASTICS PRODUCTS		42.1	42.1	40.6	0.0	1.5
LEATHER AND LEATHER PRODUCTS		9.9	10.0	10.4	-0.1	-0.5
---NONMANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES	4,057.5	4,020.1	4,006.7	3,912.1	13.4	108.0
MINING	29.5	29.9	29.8	31.3	0.1	-1.4
CONTRACT CONSTRUCTION	255.7	257.5	259.4	243.6	-1.9	13.9
TRANSPORTATION	142.8	141.3	135.6	142.2	5.7	-0.9
PUBLIC UTILITIES	104.8	104.9	106.3	104.7	-1.4	0.2
COMMUNICATIONS		49.7	50.2	49.9	-0.5	-0.2
ELECTRIC, GAS AND SANITARY		55.2	56.1	54.8	-0.9	0.4
WHOLESALE TRADE	271.2	269.8	270.2	266.3	-0.4	3.5
RETAIL TRADE	890.0	881.5	878.7	869.6	2.8	11.9
GENERAL MERCHANDISE STORES		122.5	121.8	124.6	0.7	-2.1
FINANCE, INSURANCE AND REAL ESTATE	298.5	299.1	301.6	293.5	-2.5	5.6
BANKING		87.9	88.9	88.2	-1.0	-0.3
INSURANCE CARRIERS		89.7	89.6	85.8	0.1	3.9
SERVICES	1,365.9	1,356.5	1,355.6	1,290.1	0.9	66.4
BUSINESS SERVICES		241.7	241.7	224.0	0.0	17.7
HEALTH SERVICES		436.7	437.0	420.3	-0.3	16.4
--HOSPITALS		238.8	238.8	231.4	0.0	7.4
LEGAL SERVICES		36.7	38.0	36.4	-1.3	0.3
EDUCATIONAL SERVICES		145.6	130.8	138.7	14.8	6.9
SOCIAL SERVICES		87.8	87.7	81.4	0.1	6.4
MISCELLANEOUS SERVICES		66.1	66.2	61.5	-0.1	4.6
OTHER SERVICES		341.9	354.2	327.8	-12.3	14.1
GOVERNMENT	699.1	679.6	669.5	670.8	10.1	8.8
FEDERAL		142.8	143.2	142.0	-0.4	0.8
STATE		150.4	141.3	147.3	9.1	3.1
LOCAL		386.4	385.0	381.5	1.4	4.9
---PERSONS IN LABOR-MGMT. DISPUTES	1.4	3.3	1.1	3.0	2.2	0.3

AP/ = Advanced preliminary, based on early survey returns.
P/ = Preliminary data.

EMPLOYMENT RECORD SET AGAIN IN OCTOBER

Pennsylvania's total nonagricultural establishment employment exceeded seasonal expectations by adding 32,500 jobs over the month to achieve yet another all-time high. At 5,111,200, employment was up 103,100 over a year ago. Employment as measured by the survey of businesses has maintained a record-setting pace since May, when the previous high of 5,018,700 jobs reached in November of 1985 was exceeded. The top six months for nonagricultural employment have all occurred during the May-to-October period of 1988.

Manufacturing employment fell by 3,000 over the month with most of the loss, 2,100 jobs, occurring in the nondurable goods sector. However, the loss in manufacturing was less than expected for October. At 1,052,300, employment was down 100 from a year ago.

Jobs in nonmanufacturing increased by an impressive 37,400 over the month to set another record. With the addition of 103,700 jobs since last October, virtually all gains over the past year in nonagricultural wage and salary employment have come from this sector.

Over-the-month gains of 19,500 jobs in government and 9,400 in services were largely due to personnel at many educational facilities who returned to work after the survey week in September, being included in October totals. Employment in retail trade grew by 8,500 as retailers geared up for the holiday season. Wholesale trade, with an over-the-month addition of 1,400 jobs, set a new employment record.

EMPLOYMENT LEVELS HIGHER IN SEPTEMBER

Nonagricultural establishment jobs in Pennsylvania increased by 15,400 in September to a level 113,300 higher than a year ago. The September total of 5,078,700 was surpassed only by employment in October of this year.

Manufacturing employment, which is expected to increase in September, remained relatively stable, declining by 200 since August.

As in October, the nonmanufacturing sector was responsible for all over-the-month gains in employment. A higher-than-expected increase of 13,400 jobs was posted, which represented an expansion of 108,000 over the year. At 4,020,100 nonmanufacturing employment was at its second highest level ever, topped only by October.

The largest gainers in nonmanufacturing were educational services, with an increase of 14,800 over the month, and state government, with an addition of 9,100, as many educational employes returned to work in the fall.

The rise in educational services was offset by a 12,300 loss in other services, due primarily to seasonal downturns in the hotels and other lodging, and the amusement and recreation services sectors. As a result, services as a whole posted an over-the-month hike of only 900. However, this was enough for September employment in services to set a new record that was not outdone until October.

Most of the losses registered in contract construction; public utilities; wholesale trade; and finance, insurance and real estate were normal for September.

HOURS AND EARNINGS

TABLE 3
PENNSYLVANIA HOURS AND EARNINGS
OF MANUFACTURING AND SELECTED NONMANUFACTURING PRODUCTION WORKERS
(Not seasonally adjusted, number in thousands)

INDUSTRY TITLE	AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS			AVERAGE WEEKLY HOURS			AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS		
	SEPT 1988 P/	AUG 1988	SEPT 1987	SEPT 1988 P/	AUG 1988	SEPT 1987	SEPT 1988 P/	AUG 1988	SEPT 1987
MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES	$429.32	$419.23	$412.08	41.4	40.9	40.8	$10.37	$10.25	$10.10
DURABLE GOODS	470.64	455.10	449.28	42.4	41.6	41.5	11.10	10.94	10.80
LUMBER AND WOOD PRODUCTS	360.18	352.19	343.94	41.4	41.0	40.8	8.70	8.59	8.43
FURNITURE AND FIXTURES	374.51	368.51	362.22	41.2	40.9	40.3	9.09	9.01	8.74
STONE, CLAY, AND GLASS PRODS.	467.42	454.97	441.21	43.2	42.8	42.1	10.82	10.68	10.48
PRIMARY METALS	565.87	533.82	560.16	43.9	42.0	43.9	12.89	12.71	12.76
FABRICATED METAL PRODUCTS	459.03	446.68	441.19	42.7	42.1	41.7	10.75	10.61	10.58
NONELECTRICAL MACHINERY	487.48	473.03	460.22	43.1	42.5	42.3	11.31	11.13	10.88
ELECTRIC AND ELECTRONIC MACH.	416.36	409.05	412.70	40.7	40.3	40.7	10.23	10.15	10.14
TRANSPORTATION EQUIPMENT	548.69	528.74	477.16	42.6	41.6	39.5	12.88	12.71	12.08
INSTRUMENTS AND RELATED PROD.	433.65	422.69	414.06	41.3	40.8	41.2	10.50	10.36	10.05
MISCELLANEOUS MANUFACTURES	404.01	384.75	409.82	40.2	39.3	40.9	10.05	9.79	10.02
NONDURABLE GOODS	374.00	371.47	364.05	40.0	39.9	39.7	9.35	9.31	9.17
FOOD AND KINDRED PRODUCTS	425.15	420.85	408.18	41.6	41.3	40.9	10.22	10.19	9.98
TOBACCO PRODUCTS	255.02	260.48	249.87	41.0	40.7	41.3	6.22	6.40	6.05
TEXTILE PRODUCTS	284.98	284.53	268.73	39.2	39.3	38.5	7.27	7.24	6.98
APPAREL AND RELATED PRODUCTS	227.43	222.58	214.27	36.1	35.9	35.3	6.30	6.20	6.07
PAPER PRODUCTS	475.88	473.27	482.38	43.6	43.3	44.5	10.91	10.93	10.84
PRINTING AND PUBLISHING	438.18	439.29	435.31	40.2	40.6	39.9	10.90	10.82	10.91
CHEMICALS AND ALLIED PRODUCTS	510.87	519.87	511.70	41.5	42.3	43.0	12.31	12.29	11.90
PETROLEUM AND COAL PRODUCTS	562.96	570.99	575.03	42.0	41.8	42.5	13.88	13.66	13.53
RUBBER AND PLASTICS PRODUCTS	382.47	372.94	380.80	41.8	41.3	41.8	9.15	9.03	9.11
LEATHER PRODUCTS	233.21	228.66	233.47	36.9	36.3	36.4	6.32	6.30	6.06
NONMANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES									
ANTHRACITE COAL MINING	437.10	445.66	406.91	38.7	37.2	35.2	11.91	11.98	11.56
BIT. COAL & LIGNITE MINING	662.23	644.91	630.17	42.1	41.5	41.0	15.73	15.54	15.37
COMMUNICATIONS	544.40	551.75	557.19	40.0	40.6	41.0	13.61	13.59	13.59
ELECTRIC, GAS, & SANITARY	661.52	648.37	659.43	42.9	42.6	43.1	15.42	15.22	15.30
GENERAL MERCHANDISE STORES	187.33	181.04	197.78	28.6	28.6	31.0	6.55	6.33	6.38

P/ Preliminary data.

RISE IN AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS AND WEEKLY HOURS WORKED

Hourly earnings of Pennsylvania's manufacturing workers rose by $.12 to $10.37 in September. This increase, along with an expansion of 0.5 hours in average weekly hours worked, gave workers an average increase of $10.09 in their weekly paychecks.

The largest hourly increase was in miscellaneous manufactures (+$.26) followed by petroleum and coal products (+$.22) in the nondurable goods sector. Nonmanufacturing workers in general merchandise stores also incurred a $.22 per hour increase.

Primary metals, within the durable goods sector, displayed the largest increase in average weekly earnings (+$32.05), due to increases in hourly earnings and hours worked. Transportation equipment and miscellaneous manufacturing workers saw their weekly paychecks elevated by $19.95 and $19.26 respectively.

The highest hourly earnings in September were paid to bituminous coal and lignite mining workers ($15.73) in nonmanufacturing. In manufacturing, petroleum and coal products production workers were paid the highest hourly wages ($13.88).

UNEMPLOYMENT COMPENSATION

TABLE 4
UNEMPLOYMENT COMPENSATION REGULAR PROGRAM
(Not seasonally adjusted)

	SEPTEMBER 1988	AUGUST 1988	SEPTEMBER 1987	NET CHANGE FROM AUG. 88	NET CHANGE FROM SEPT. 87
CLAIMS ACTIVITY					
Initial Claim,065	55,407	64,065	61,714	-8,658	-6,307
Weeks Claimed	380,936	495,702	437,157	-114,766	-56,221
---Average Weekly Volume	86,576	107,761	99,354	-21,185	-12,778
Insured Unemployed Rate	1.9%	2.3%	2.2%	-0.4	-0.3
PAYMENT ACTIVITY					
First Payments	18,688	26,808	20,420	-8,120	-1,732
Final Payments	6,439	7,543	7,040	-1,104	-601
Weeks Paid	374,937	419,991	396,007	-45,054	-21,070
Net Benefit Amount	$56,123,895	$59,862,681	$56,820,071	-$3,738,786	-$696,176
Avg. Check Amount	$149.69	$142.53	$143.48	$7.16	$6.21

INSURED UNEMPLOYMENT RATE EQUALS 19-YEAR LOW

Weeks claimed plunged by 114,766 or 23 percent to 380,936 from August to September. The September total is the second lowest during the period from 1970, exceeding only the October 1987 total of 378,942. As a result, the insured unemployment rate (IUR) for September of 1.9 percent equaled the lowest rate recorded since November 1969. The IUR was holding at 2.3 percent over the previous four months. The initial claims total for September of 55,407 represents an 8,658 or 14 percent decline from a month ago and a 27,210 or 33 percent decline since July. The initial claims total has not been lower since October 1969.

The average check amount underwent a normal seasonal upswing from August to September, jumping from $142.53 to $149.69. However, an 11 percent drop in the number of weeks paid reduced the net benefit amount from August's $59.9 million to September's $56.1 million, a six percent decline. The net benefit amount for September fell below the year-ago amount by $0.7 million. Through September the net benefit amount for 1988 has totaled $655.5 million, which is $80 million below the cumulative total for the same period in 1987.

UNEMPLOYMENT ..... A GEOGRAPHIC VIEW

UNEMPLOYMENT DROPS IN TWO COUNTIES

Unemployment rates declined in two counties in Pennsylvania. Cambria County displayed a decrease of 0.9 percentage point and Columbia County had a drop of 0.1 percentage point. The remaining sixty-five counties had increases ranging from a low of 0.2 percentage point in Adams and Chester Counties to a high of 3.7 percentage points in Juniata County. Approximately half of the increases were less than 1.0 percentage point. As described on Page 7, these increases were a rebound from understated Current Population Survey (CPS) data.

Thirty counties had unemployment rates below Pennsylvania's unadjusted rate of 5.1 percent. Greene County stood alone with a double digit rate of 10.6 percent. The ten lowest ranking counties had rates above 8.0 percent.

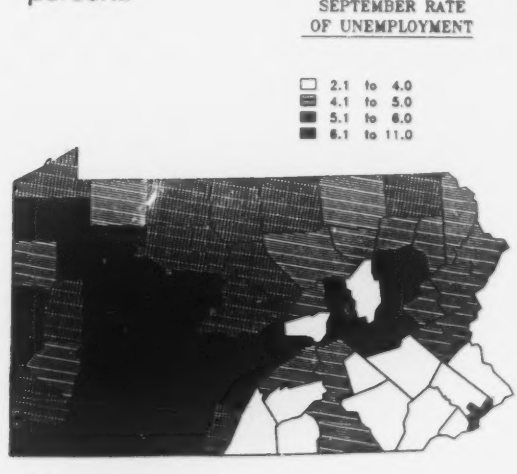


TABLE 5
PENNSYLVANIA COUNTIES RANKED BY RATE OF UNEMPLOYMENT
(Not seasonally adjusted, preliminary)
SEPTEMBER - 1988

COUNTY	RANK	RATE (%)	VOLUME
Chester	1	3.0	5700
Montgomery	2	3.2	12500
Adams	3	3.3	1300
Lancaster	4	3.4	7600
Delaware	5	3.5	10700
Bucks	6	3.6	10500
Lebanon	7	3.7	2300
Cumberland	8	3.8	4100
Columbia	9	3.9	1200
Berks	10	4.0	7200
Franklin	10	4.0	2200
Snyder	10	4.0	700
Lehigh	13	4.1	6100
Monroe	13	4.1	1800
Pike	15	4.2	500
Northampton	16	4.3	4900
Union	16	4.3	700
York	16	4.4	8000
Bradford	19	4.5	1400
Wayne	20	4.6	1000
Mercer	21	4.7	2400
Allegheny	22	4.8	30800
Dauphin	22	4.8	6400
Lackawanna	22	4.8	5200
Perry	22	4.8	1000
Warren	22	4.8	1000
Wyoming	22	4.8	600
Lycoming	28	4.9	3100
Sullivan	28	4.9	200
Carbon	30	5.0	1200
Butler	31	5.2	3700
Centre	32	5.3	3400
Fulton	32	5.3	300
Potter	32	5.3	400
Elk	35	5.5	900
Erie	36	5.7	7400
Cameron	37	5.9	200
Clinton	37	5.9	900
McKean	37	5.9	1200
Tioga	37	5.9	1100
Washington	37	5.9	5400
Susquehanna	42	6.0	1100
Lawrence	43	6.2	2800
Philadelphia	43	6.2	46400
Blair	45	6.3	3800
Schuylkill	45	6.3	4500
Cambria	47	6.5	4100
Montour	47	6.5	500
Somerset	47	6.5	2100
Venango	47	6.5	1700
Crawford	51	6.7	2600
Clarion	52	6.8	1200
Jefferson	52	6.8	1300
Luzerne	54	7.1	11600
Armstrong	55	7.4	2100
Westmoreland	56	7.5	13000
Mifflin	57	7.9	1700
Bedford	58	8.2	1900
Juniata	59	8.3	800
Northumberland	60	8.5	4200
Beaver	61	8.6	5500
Forest	62	8.7	200
Huntingdon	63	8.8	1500
Indiana	64	9.0	3200
Fayette	65	9.1	5400
Clearfield	66	9.8	3400
Greene	67	10.6	1400

PENNSYLVANIA'S LABOR MARKET AREAS

TABLE 6
TOTAL UNEMPLOYMENT VOLUME AND RATE
BY MAJOR LABOR MARKET AREA IN PENNSYLVANIA
(Seasonally adjusted, number in thousands)

AREA	SEPTEMBER 1988 * UNEMPLOYMENT NUMBER	SEPTEMBER 1988 * UNEMPLOYMENT RATE%	AUGUST 1988 UNEMPLOYMENT NUMBER	AUGUST 1988 UNEMPLOYMENT RATE%	SEPTEMBER 1987 UNEMPLOYMENT NUMBER	SEPTEMBER 1987 UNEMPLOYMENT RATE%
UNITED STATES	6,596	5.4	6,851	5.6	7,091	5.9
PENNSYLVANIA	315	5.4	260	4.5	318	5.6
LABOR MARKET AREA						
ALLENTOWN-BETHLEHEM MSA	14.8	4.6	13.4	4.1	15.5	4.8
ALTOONA	4.3	7.2	3.9	6.5	4.5	7.6
BEAVER COUNTY PMSA	5.5	8.6	5.0	7.9	6.3	10.1
ERIE MSA	8.1	6.2	7.1	5.5	9.2	7.2
HARRISBURG-LEB-CARLISLE MSA	14.4	4.5	12.6	3.9	13.6	4.3
JOHNSTOWN MSA	7.6	8.0	7.2	7.6	8.3	8.7
LANCASTER MSA	8.0	3.6	7.1	3.2	8.9	4.2
PHILADELPHIA PMSA	104.0	4.3	91.4	3.8	104.1	4.4
PITTSBURGH PMSA	56.6	5.9	49.2	5.1	61.9	6.5
READING MSA	7.8	4.4	6.9	3.9	8.3	4.8
SCRANTON--WILKES-BARRE MSA	21.7	6.1	19.9	5.6	24.3	7.0
SHARON MSA	2.7	5.3	2.6	5.1	3.1	6.3
STATE COLLEGE MSA	3.4	5.4	2.9	4.7	3.4	5.6
WILLIAMSPORT MSA	3.5	5.6	3.1	5.0	3.5	5.9
YORK MSA	9.5	4.3	8.7	4.0	9.7	4.6

* Preliminary data

SEPTEMBER UNEMPLOYMENT RATES REBOUND TO EXPECTED LEVELS

Seasonally adjusted unemployment rates rose in September in all major labor market areas after declines in August. The upturn represents a rebound from an exaggerated drop in the unemployment rate reported by the Current Population Survey (CPS) for the State, as a whole, during August.

Since the unemployment estimates for the areas are aligned with the Statewide data, unusually low rates may have resulted for the MSAs in August (this was also true for the county and Service Delivery Area unemployment rates).

Service Delivery Areas

All twenty-eight Service Delivery Areas (SDAs) showed increases in their unemployment rates. The rates ranged from a low of 3.0 percent for SDA 21 (Chester County) to a high of 8.6 percent for SDA 5 (Beaver County), as shown in Table 7.

TABLE 7
MONTHLY EMPLOYMENT SITUATION
SEPTEMBER 1988 — PRELIMINARY
(DATA NOT SEASONALLY ADJUSTED, VOLUME IN THOUSANDS)

SDA NO.	COUNTIES	LABOR FORCE	EMP.	UNEMP.	RATE(%)
01	Erie	131.1	123.6	7.4	5.7
02	Clarion, Crawford, Forest, Venango, Warren	106.5	99.8	6.7	6.3
03	City of Pittsburgh	172.8	163.9	8.9	5.1
04	Allegheny County minus City of Pittsburgh	472.5	450.5	22.0	4.6
05	Beaver	64.3	58.7	5.5	8.6
06	Armstrong, Butler, Indiana	134.2	125.2	9.0	6.7
07	Fayette, Westmoreland	232.0	213.6	18.4	7.9
08	Greene, Washington	105.0	98.2	6.9	6.5
09	Cameron, Clearfield, Elk, Jefferson, McKean, Potter	103.7	96.2	7.5	7.3
10	Bedford, Blair, Cambria, Fulton, Huntingdon, Somerset	202.0	188.2	13.7	6.8
11	Centre, Clinton, Lycoming, Mifflin	163.1	154.0	9.1	5.6
12	Columbia, Juniata, Montour, Northumberland, Snyder, Union	132.8	124.7	8.2	6.1
13	Bradford, Sullivan, Susquehanna, Tioga, Wyoming	84.4	80.0	4.4	5.2
14	Lackawanna	109.5	104.3	5.2	4.8
15	Carbon, Monroe, Pike, Wayne	100.9	96.4	4.5	4.4
16	Luzerne, Schuylkill	235.0	218.9	16.1	6.9
17	Philadelphia	753.7	707.3	46.4	6.2
18	Bucks	294.4	283.9	10.5	3.6
19	Montgomery	389.8	377.2	12.5	3.2
20	Delaware	300.9	290.3	10.7	3.5
21	Chester	190.4	184.7	5.7	3.0
22	Lehigh, Northampton	263.6	252.6	11.0	4.2
23	Berks	180.3	173.1	7.2	4.0
24	Cumberland, Dauphin, Lebanon, Perry	326.0	312.1	13.8	4.2
25	Lancaster	222.1	214.5	7.6	3.4
26	York	183.0	175.0	8.0	4.4
27	Adams, Franklin	94.3	90.8	3.5	3.7
28	Lawrence, Mercer	96.4	91.2	5.2	5.4
	PENNSYLVANIA - TOTAL	5,845.0	5,549.0	296.0	5.1

A Service Delivery Area is a geographical planning region defined by the Jobs Training Partnership Act (JTPA).

TECHNICAL NOTES

Civilian Labor Force Estimates

Civilian Labor Force - Estimated number of persons 16 years of age and over, employed or unemployed during week including 12th of month, distributed by place of residence.

Total Employed - Includes nonagricultural wage and salary workers, the self-employed, unpaid family workers, domestics, agricultural workers, and persons involved in labor disputes. Employment distributed by place of residence.

Total Unemployed - Estimated number of persons, by place of residence, who did not work during reference week and were looking for work, whether or not eligible for unemployment compensation. Includes those who did not work and were waiting to be called back to an old job or to report to a new job.

Nonagricultural Wage and Salary Employment

Collection - Nonagricultural wage and salary employment as well as hours and earnings estimates based on monthly reports from sample of employers. Under cooperative arrangement with U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, the Bureau of Research & Statistics of the Pennsylvania Department of Labor & Industry, mails, edits, and processes reports, which are subsequently incorporated in national data.

Industrial Classification - Employer establishments classified by industry on basis of their principal product or service. The Standard Industrial Classification Manual (U.S. Office of Management and Budget, Washington, D.C., 1972, amended 1977) used for classification.

Nonagricultural Employment - A count of jobs by place of work. Includes persons on paid sick leave, paid holiday, or paid vacation. Excluded are persons laid off, on strike, or on unpaid vacation during entire reporting period. Proprietors, the self-employed, unpaid family workers, farm workers, and domestic workers also excluded. Government employment covers only civilian employes. Full-time teachers considered employed during the summer vacation period, whether or not paid in those months.

Benchmark Data - Employment estimates compared annually with complete count of employment, by industry. Where revisions necessary, monthly estimates adjusted to new benchmark. Following revisions to new benchmark, industry data projected forward to current month by use of sample trends. Basic source of benchmark information is tabulations of employment data, by industry and area, compiled from contribution reports of employers covered under Pennsylvania Unemployment Compensation Law.

Hours and Earnings

Method of Computing Averages - Average hours computed by dividing total production worker hours worked during one week (the seven-day period which includes 12th of month) by number of production workers for week. Average hourly earnings computed by dividing total production worker payroll for one week by total production worker hours for week. Average weekly earnings derived by multiplying average hourly earnings by average weekly hours.

Definitions - Definitions of production or similar workers, payroll, and hours - from which average hours and earnings data are derived - follow:

Production Workers - Includes working supervisors and all nonsupervisory workers (including group leaders and trainees) engaged in fabricating, processing, assembling, inspection, receiving, storage, handling, packing, warehousing, shipping, maintenance, repair, janitorial and guard services, product development, auxiliary production for plant's own use (such as power plant), and record keeping and other services closely associated with production operations.

Payroll - Represents payroll for full- and part-time production, construction, or nonsupervisory workers who received pay for any part of pay periods which include 12th of month. Payroll is reported before deductions for Social Security, group insurance, withholding tax, bonds, and union dues; also includes pay for overtime, holidays, vacations, and sick leave paid directly by the firm.

Hours - Represents hours worked or paid, during pay periods which include 12th of month, for production, construction, or nonsupervisory workers. Hours include time paid for holidays and vacations, and for sick leave when pay received directly from firm.

Unemployment Compensation

Initial Claims - Notices of unemployment filed to request a determination of entitlement to compensation in a new benefit year (period of eligibility) following a period of employment or to begin a second or subsequent period of eligibility within the benefit year following interim employment within the benefit year.

Weeks Claimed - Requests for benefits filed by claimants which certify to the fact the claimants experienced total, partial, or part-total unemployment for given weeks.

Average Weekly Claims - Total number of weeks claimed in a month divided by the number of weeks in the month.

Insured Unemployment Rate (IUR) - Ratio of the average weekly number of persons claiming unemployment compensation benefits within the given month to average annual covered employment. Calculated by dividing the month's average weekly continued weeks claimed by the latest 12 month average covered employment for which data is available.

First Payment - First benefit check a claimant receives for a week of unemployment in a benefit year.

Weeks Paid - Weeks claimed which were paid to eligible claimants upon certification that unemployment compensation qualifying unemployment was experienced during given weeks.

Net Benefit Amount - Amount of regular unemployment compensation benefits paid to claimants, after adjusting for returned and redeposited benefit checks.